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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

REPORT

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Economic - Fiscal

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

WHERE PUBLISHED Ljubljana

DATE PUBLISHED 18 Jan 1950

LANGUAGE Slovenian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

DATE DIST. 5 Apr 1950

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Ljudska Pravica, No 15, 1950.

TOTAL 1950 INVESTMENTS IN SLOVENIA
TO BE OVER 6 BILLION DINARS

Sergej Kraigher, Chairman of the Slovenian Planning Commission, declared on 17 January 1950 that the 1949 agricultural plan for Slovenia was carried out in the following manner: farming by 113.9 percent, fruit growing 99.8 percent, vine growing 90.3 percent, and livestock breeding 95.4 percent. This gives a total index of 103.5 percent. Agricultural production, which reached 9,073,262,000 dinars in 1949, surpassed the Five-Year Plan, which ends in 1951, by 32 percent. However, if the production of hay is included in the above figure, the production called for by the Five-Year Plan has been reached.

In 1949, as compared to 1948, the state sector increased its total agricultural area by 38 percent and its planted area by 69 percent; the republic farms increased their total agricultural area by 15 percent and their planted area by 3 percent, and farms increased their total agricultural area by 146 percent and their planted area by 166 percent. The number of horses in the state sector increased by 11 percent, on republic farms by 24 percent, and on farms [type not specified] by one percent. The number of cattle in the state sector increased by 90 percent, on republic farms by 48 percent, and on farms by 190 percent. The number of pigs in the state sector increased by 55 percent, on state lands by 133 percent, and on farms by 18 percent. The number of poultry in the state sector increased by 143 percent, on state lands by 38 percent, and on farms by 437 percent.

In 1949 the 352 cooperatives in Slovenia, with 32,508 members, owned 75,681 hectares or 7.3 times more land than in 1948. The number of horses in the cooperative sector increased 22 times from the beginning of 1949 until 31 December 1949, the number of cattle increased 14 times, pigs 11 times, sheep nine times, and poultry 7.4 times.

At the end of 1949, the socialist sector owned 12.4 percent of all the horses in Slovenia, 6.3 percent of all the cattle, 9.3 percent of all the pigs, 5 percent of all the sheep, and 3.6 percent of all the poultry.

The crop-purchase plan for grain was realized by 126 percent, so that the index for 1949 is 252 as compared to a base of 100 in 1948. The purchase plan for

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cattle was realized by 102 percent, or 15 times more than in 1948. The purchase of pigs, which is still in progress, has been carried out by 63.4 percent for fat pigs and 85.6 percent for unfattened pigs. Thus 2.4 times more fat pigs and three times more unfattened pigs were purchased in 1949 than in 1948.

The purchasing of potatoes, which is still in progress, thus far has been completed by 70 percent, and the index for 1949 is 144 as compared to 100 in 1948. The 1949 purchase plan for milk was realized by 72 percent or by an index of 110.3 as compared to 1948.

Only 42 percent of the planned equipment for the exploitation of forests and 29 percent of the planned equipment for the lumber industry was acquired in 1949. The lumber plan was quantitatively lowered by 20 percent and as regards value by 21 percent. The lowered plan was carried out by 100 percent in value, and by 92.7 percent in assortment. The plan for cutting and processing lumber was carried out by 104 percent, the plan for removing logs from forests by 97 percent, and the plan for shipping logs to main storage areas by 97 percent.

The construction plan for 1949 was realized by 97.5 percent as to federal investments, 98 percent as to republic investments, and 96 percent as to local investments.

Of the 2,079,000,000 dinars of the obligatory investment plan of republic and local significance other than cooperatives, 1,950,000,000 dinars were realized in 1948. Cooperatives realized 284 million dinars. The plan for capital construction was completed by 100.6 percent, and for the social standard by 83 percent. The investment plan for agriculture was completed 100 percent by the state sector. The lumber industry surpassed the plan by 10 percent. The investment plan for construction enterprises was completed by 180 percent, for forestry by 97 percent, and for communal housing by only 73 percent; and for cultural and health activities the plan was surpassed by 8 percent.

Local investment paid for 532 million square meters of construction, including 107 million square meters for capital construction, and 425 million square meters for the social standard.

The plan for the guaranteed supply for the population of Slovenia was realized by 102 percent, for the supply according to tied prices by 101 percent, and for the supply according to free sale by 98.5 percent, all of which average 100 percent.

The 1949 quantitative increase in the guaranteed supply as compared to 1948 was as follows (1948 = 100): cereal products 107, fats 111, and sugar 111. The 1949 increase in value included textiles 87 and shoes 122.

The supply of textiles was low because of the complete lack of imports from Czechoslovakia.

The 1949 supply at tied prices was 3 percent larger than in 1948. Cooperative farmers received a bonus of 58,297,000 dinars for goods sold between 1 July 1949 and 30 November 1949.

The turnover plan for free sale was 7,210,000,000 dinars, which represents an increase of 8 percent as compared to 1948. Slovenia transported 1,339,000,000 dinars' worth of goods, or 32 percent of the total free market production, to the other republics. About 4,560,000,000 dinars' worth of turnover on the free market was from federal and republic production and from the turnover of products which have only one price.

The government revenue in Slovenia increased 23 percent in 1948 as compared to 1947 and 21.9 percent in 1949 as compared to 1948. The revenue from republic production increased 29 percent in 1948 as compared to 1947 and 18 percent in 1949 as compared to 1948. Instead of the planned 22,863,000,000 dinars of governmental

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revenue from republic production, only 22,518,000,000 dinars, or 98.5 percent of the plan, were realized in 1949. As regards the total agricultural output, the state sector provided 68.8 percent of the governmental revenue, the cooperative sector 4.3 percent, and the private sector 26.9 percent. As regards republic farms, the socialist sector alone provided 66.2 percent of the revenue, of which 65.7 percent is from the state sector, 5.5 percent from the cooperative sector, and 33.8 percent from the private sector.

Although farming is increasing from year to year, it is falling in comparison to the growth of industry. In 1947 industrial production accounted for 43.7 percent and farm production accounted for 22.2 percent of all new value. In 1949, industrial production accounted for 50.4 percent and farm production 19.6 percent. According to the proposed 1950 plan, industry is to cover 52.5 percent and farming only 18.6 percent. Even though farming will decrease in 1950 in relation to the growth of industry, revenue from farming will be increased by almost 600 million dinars, or by 9.7 percent as compared to 1949.

The plan for republic industry for 1950 calls for an increase of 8 percent as compared to 1949. Thus the Five-Year Plan will be surpassed by 10 percent. The metal industry must bring its planned production for 1950 up to 107 as compared to the plan of 1949 (1949 = 100) and up to 116 as compared to actual production in 1949. The chemical industry must bring its planned production up to 113 as compared to the plan of 1949 and up to 134 as compared to actual production in 1949. The textile industry must bring its planned production up to 106 as compared to the plan of 1949 and up to 102 as compared to actual production in 1949. The leather industry must bring its planned production up to 110 as compared to the plan of 1949 and up to 101 as compared to actual production in 1949. The production of the food industry must be 98 as compared to the plan and to actual production in 1949.

The 1950 plan for local production will be 8 percent larger than in 1949.

The 1950 lumber production and forestry output is expected to be 15 percent larger than in 1949. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to invest 88 million dinars for the construction of forest roads and ropeways and for the acquisition of trucks. Of the total budget called for by the 1950 plan, forestry will get 245 million dinars or 6 percent.

Agricultural production in 1950 is to be increased to 10,119,000,000 dinars, of which the state sector is to receive 735 million dinars, or 7.3 percent; the cooperative sector 752 million, or 7.4 percent of the total agricultural production; the socialist sector 14.7 percent; and the private sector 8,632,000,000 dinars, or 85.3 percent of the total production.

The 1950 plan for livestock breeding will be enlarged by 18.5 percent as compared to the actual achievement in 1949. In the socialist sector the number of horses will be increased by 26 percent, cattle 51.2 percent, pigs 184.8 percent, sheep 337.5 percent, and poultry 247.5 percent. Of the total number of livestock at the end of 1950, the socialist sector will have 15.5 percent of the horses, or 3.1 percent more horses than at the end of 1949; 8.8 percent of the cattle, or 2.5 percent more cattle than at the end of 1949; 22.2 percent of the pigs, or 12.9 percent more pigs than at the end of 1949; 15.1 percent of the sheep, or 10 percent more sheep than at the end of 1949; and 8.1 percent of the poultry, or 5 percent more poultry than at the end of 1949.

It is expected that the planted area will be increased in 1950 by 12,000 hectares. The area planted in hemp will be increased by 87.5 percent, oil-producing plants 27.5 percent, barley from none to 3,555 hectares, potatoes 6.5 percent, and beans 37 percent. For livestock raising, 213 million dinars will be invested in 1950.

The 1950 investment plan calls for 200 million dinars' worth of material for capital construction in existing as well as for projected cooperatives, and for 190 million dinars of bank credit. The members of cooperatives must provide the

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material means [presumably materials, equipment and labor] from their own resources.

The 1950 plan for mining will be increased by 524,000 tons, or by 20 percent as compared to 1949. For that purpose 2,000 new workers will be needed. The planned investments for 1950 amount to 696 million dinars, or 18 percent of all investments, and an additional 112 million dinars for housing for miners.

The 1950 plan for the electrical economy provides for 652 million dinars for capital construction and 73 million for the social standard. The production of power is expected to be 1,020,000 kilowatt-hours, or 18 percent more than in 1949. This year another unit of the hydroelectric power plant on the Savica River is expected to begin operation, and the construction of the hydroelectric power plants at Moste, Medvode, and Vuzenica will continue through 1950.

For housing and communal improvements, together with similar construction in connection with the electrical industry and mining, 600 million dinars will be invested. Also, 970 million dinars will be invested for housing in 1950, or 19 percent more than in 1949.

In 1950, 191,500,000 dinars will be invested for schools for higher education, and 24,800,000 dinars for cultural purposes. The movie industry will be given 15,101,000 dinars in 1950.

The investments for the People's Councils in 1950 will be 509 million dinars, of which Ljubljana alone will receive 175 million, or 34.5 percent of all investments earmarked for the People's Councils. Ljubljana Oblast is scheduled to receive 27 percent, Maribor Oblast 29 percent, and Primorje Oblast 9.5 percent of the total investment. The city of Maribor will get 63 million dinars, or 43 percent of all investments in Maribor Oblast. The total 1950 investments for the Slovenian Primorje amount to 438 million dinars. This amount includes 190 million dinars of surplus from 1949. About 280 million dinars will be used for the building of Nova Gorica.

The total investments in 1950 will amount to 3,915,000,000 dinars, of which 67 percent will be used for capital construction, 33 percent for the social standard, and 34 percent for mines and the electrical economy. Together with federal investments, the total amount of investments for 1950 will be 6,542,000,000 dinars.

During the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan, 60 percent of the investments provided for by the plan was spent. From that amount 65 percent was used for capital construction and 50 percent for the social standard. With the investments of 1950, a total of 82 percent of investments for the first 4 years of the Five-Year Plan will have been completed. Of that amount 86 percent will have been used for capital construction and 73 percent for the social standard. In 1951 only about 18 percent of the investments called for by the Five-Year Plan will remain to be made.

The plan for federal and republic construction, including the Ljubljana-Zagreb Highway, the construction of which is supposed to begin this year, calls for 4,045,000,000 dinars, or 40 percent more than was spent in 1949 and 28 percent more than was spent in 1948.

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